REMARKS

Claim 11 is cancelled, and replaced with claim 21. New claim 22 is added. Claims 12-14 are amended for clarity and to correct dependency. No new matter is added.

The Examiner rejected claims 11-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,877,565 to Hollenbach *et al.* ("Hollenbach"). Hollenbach discloses a modem circuit on a PCMCIA card, that is powered – in the alternative – by the computer to which it is attached or the phone line. Modem power is controlled by the Data Access Arrangement (DAA) module 108. When the modem card is attached to the PSTN via an extendable ZJACK S2 (Fig. 2) or plug S2a (Fig. 4), it draws power from the PSTN telephone line. col. 5, lines 18-20. Alternatively, when the modem card is attached to a cellular telephone via connector P1, power is "looped back" from the attached PC or PDA to the DAA 108. In particular, power (+3 or +5 VDC) and GND flow from the PC or PDA attached to the PCMCIA connector S3 on nodes 128 and 130, to connector S1b. The power then flows through nodes 146 and 144 of the connector P1, from port P1b to P1a. The power then flows from connector S1a, on nodes 126 and 124, to the DAA 108, where it powers the modem circuit 100. col. 5, line 66 – col. 6, line 13 (see Fig. 3).

The design of connector P1 forces the modem to be powered either from the phone line or the attached PC – never both. col. 4, lines 27-30; Abstract, last sentence. This is enforced by the tail segment 142 of connector P1 covering the ZJACK S2 or connector S2a when the cellular phone is attached, thus preventing a connection to the PSTN line and hence preventing line power from reaching the DAA 108. col. 5, lines 48-52. Conversely, when the modem is connected to the PSTN, the connector P1 cannot be attached. col. 5, lines 52-58. Without connector P1 attached, the power nodes 128, 130 from the PCMCIA connector S3 cannot reach the DAA 108 (i.e., they are not electrically connected to the power nodes 126, 124). Fig. 3.

Hollenbach does not disclose or suggest any circuit element that alters the voltage level of its digital communications based on the supply voltage of the device with which it is

communicating. In fact, Hollenbach is completely silent as to the supply voltage level of the attached cellular telephone; Hollenbach addresses only the supply voltage of the modem 100. Further, Hollenbach addresses only the source of power for the modem 100 – the PSTN line or the attached PC/PDA – and is completely silent as to the value of the supply voltage level (other than the implication in drawing figures 1-3 that the PC/PDA may supply either +3 or +5 VDC).

In particular, Hollenbach does not disclose or suggest an interface node electrically connecting a radiotelephone to a modem circuit and connected to the supply voltage of the modem circuit, as recited in claim 21. The only electrical nodes Hollenbach discloses connecting the modem 100 with a cellular telephone are the RX and TX lines 140. The nodes 144 and 146 in the connector P1 connect the power pins of the PCMCIA connector S3 (i.e., from an attached PC/PDA) to the DAA 108 of the modem 100 – these nodes do not connect to the cellular telephone at all.

Hollenbach does not disclose or suggest providing the radiotelephone supply voltage to the interface node if the modem circuit supply voltage does not exceed the radiotelephone supply voltage, as recited in claim 21. As discussed above, Hollenbach is completely silent as to the radiotelephone supply voltage. Furthermore, Hollenbach does not disclose or suggest any comparison of voltage levels – the modem 100 is powered alternatively by the PSTN line or by the attached PC/PDA purely as a function of the mechanical connection *vel non* of the connector P1.

Finally, Hollenbach does not disclose or suggest any data circuits that are operative to exchange digital data with the positive voltage level of an interface node, as recited in claim 21. That is, Hollenbach does not disclose or suggest that the voltage level of digital communications to or from data circuits may change, based on a reference voltage. As Hollenbach fails to disclose each limitation of claim 21, the claim and all claims depending therefrom are patentably novel over the cited art.

Claim 14, and all claims depending therefrom are similarly patentably novel over Hollenbach. As discussed above, Hollenbach does not disclose or suggest an interface node between a radiotelephone and the supply voltage of a modem circuit – the only nodes electrically connecting the modem 100 to the cellular telephone of Hollenbach are data transmit and receive lines 140. Furthermore, Hollenbach does not disclose or suggest data circuits providing output signals at voltage levels suitable for communication with an attached device, responsive to the voltage level on the interface node.

As all pending claims define patentably over the art of record, prompt allowance of the same is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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